

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.
P. O. BOX 1011.NEW YORK OFFICE—104 Temple Court,
Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, without Sunday	\$12.00
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Three months, without Sunday	3.00
Three months, with Sunday	3.50
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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:
LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449
Strand.
PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard
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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt
House.Telephone Calls.
Business Office—239; Editorial Office—242.The insatiable appetite of Mr. Jewett for a
joint debate seems to have been put under
control. He does not hanker for one now."His Frequency from Floyd" was awful
anxious for a joint debate a little while ago;
but now that Major Calkins proposes one
with Senator Voorhees, Mr. Jewett roars
gently as a sucking dove.NOTHING but a joint debate would soothe
the perturbed spirit of "His Frequency from
Floyd," but now that a fair and square opportunity
is presented him to indulge in that
luxury, brother Jewett does not care for one,
thank you.In a joint debate Daniel W. Voorhees, the
protectionist, against Daniel W. Voorhees,
the Cleveland free-trader, would make mighty
interesting reading. But neither Voorhees nor
Jewett care to go into joint debates, now, if
you please.When an Indianapolis mail carrier leaves a
letter-box on his route unopened from Wednes-
day until Saturday, the opinion gains ground
among the persons who have dropped im-
portant letters into it that it is getting high
time to turn the rascals out.The opening event of the campaign in this
city will be the address of Anna Dickinson,
at Tomlinson Hall, on Saturday night. All
who remember the thrilling eloquence of this
matchless woman orator will want to again
hear her voice in a political speech. Tomlin-
son Hall should and will be crowded with the
best audience that Indianapolis can give.The gist of civil-service reform is contained
in General Harrison's statement that, "Only
the interests of the public service should sug-
gest removals from office." The opinion of a
vast number of people who are suffering from
the inefficiency of the Postoffice Department,
is that reform and other interests of the pub-
lic service will demand a great many removals
as soon after the 4th of next March as possible.The yellow fever plague in Jacksonville is
bad enough, but it does not approach the ter-
rible scourge visited upon the city of Mem-
phis in the year 1873. We have before us a
record of the deaths in that city from the 15th
of August to the 15th of November. On the
4th of September the death roll reached 208,
and there were twelve days within that period
when the number passed above the hundred
line, one day as high as 164.The President has written a letter to Hon.
Chauncey F. Black, president of the National
Association of Democratic Clubs, strongly ap-
proving the movement and urging the for-
mation of clubs in every part of the United
States to assist in the work of the campaign
and in "preventing a neglect of duty on elec-
tion day." What with his \$10,000 contribu-
tion to the campaign fund and his efforts to
organize the party, the President seems to
have sunk to the level of a common "offen-
sive partisan."The New York Post indulges in a covert
sneer at the stress laid by General Harrison
on the political value of intelligence and
morality, and his solicitude for the promotion
of such principles as will tend to the increase
of temperance and virtue in home life. The
Post is the paper which, four years ago, ad-
vanced the opinion that personal purity was
not essential to a public man, and a sneer at
the desirability and beauty of virtue is natu-
rally to be expected from that source.The St. Louis Republican publishes a car-
toon, entitled, "The Fiftieth Campaign in Illi-
nois," in which private Joe Fifer, the Republi-
can candidate for Governor, is represented as
a squalid-looking, emaciated old soldier, clad
in a single garment, labeled "Bloody shirt." On
one of his shrunken legs is a large swelling,
labeled "Rebel lead." This forlorn-
looking creature is represented as trying to
play on a fife, while a well-dressed, healthy-
looking interlocutor says to him, "That shirt
and that tune are twenty years old; go and put
on some clothes." That is the Democratic
idea of winning soldier votes for Grover
Cleveland. It is a good picture for the ex-
prisoners of war.The Democratic managers are afraid of the
influence of ex-Secretary Litchman, of the
Knights of Labor, who is now in the State to
make speeches for Harrison and protection,
and have passed the word around to their
henchmen in labor organizations and else-
where to prevent the attendance of laboring
men upon his meetings at whatever point he
may appear. Mr. Litchman is a representa-
tive workingman; he is an intelligent and
able advocate of the great issue involved in

this campaign, and Republicans should see to it that unusual efforts are made to secure a hearing of him by those most deeply interested and upon whose judgments and action his arguments are most likely to make impression. Let the efforts of the Democratic managers to keep workingmen away from Mr. Litchman be met by personal work on the part of Republicans to induce the largest possible attendance of wage workers.

DEMOCRATIC FORGERY AND CORRUPTION.

While the lie that General Harrison said
"a dollar a day was enough for workingmen"
is effectually killed for the present, we learn
the Democrats are trying to revive it by as-
serting that proof of the fact will be produced
"when the proper time comes." The proper
time is understood to be a day or two before
the election, and the plan to embrace the
publication of false and perhaps forged af-
fidavits to the alleged fact when it will be too
late to take any steps to refute them or
punish the rascals who put them out. This
would be quite in keeping with Democratic
tactics and with the spirit thus far shown in
the campaign. Democratic liars and mud-
slingers have made rapid progress since the
campaign opened, but we expect to see still
more remarkable developments of meanness
and mendacity before it is ended. The De-
mocracy of this State are desperate, and will
stop at nothing to avert the defeat now
plainly impending. The absolute invulner-
ability of General Harrison's character and
record enrages them, and his growing strength
with the people will drive them to ex-
pedients entirely outside of the pale
of respectable politics, in the hope
of rescuing a lost cause. Whatever
can be done in this direction by the corrupt
use of money, and the worst acts of the worst
school of politics, will be done. As an indica-
tion of the latter, and in the line of this
affidavit business, Senator Voorhees is
produced to have said a few days ago that evi-
dence would soon be produced establishing
General Harrison's active connection with the
Know-nothing movement. It is proper to say
here and now that if such pretended evidence
is produced it will be an unmitigated lie, and
should consign its framers and forgers to a
place in the penitentiary. Another indication
of the Democratic plan of campaign is the
statement recently made by one of them
to a commercial traveler, and reported to the
Journal, that "we intend to carry this State if
we have to pay twenty-five dollars a vote to
do it." We have no doubt that they intend
this very thing, and that they do expect to
carry the State by such methods as those in-
dicated, supplemented by the free use of
money. But we do not think they will suc-
ceed. Corruption, race-hatred and lying may
be potent weapons within certain limitations,
but they are not strong enough to counteract
a great popular movement or to reverse a
plainly foreshadowed majority in a great
State like Indiana. This is the people's year,
and we have an abiding faith that General
Harrison's reputation and the Republican
cause will be safe in their hands, in spite of
the desperate efforts of corrupt politicians.
Nevertheless, the knowledge that such
schemes are being concocted should cause
Republicans to be more than ever on the
alert and to redouble their efforts for success.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

On the 23d of July last, the New York Tri-
bune printed a list of unfit appointments
made by President Cleveland in the civil ser-
vice, embracing 137 criminals. The crimes
of which these persons had been guilty in-
cluded every grade of law-breaking, from petit
larceny to murder. The offenses did not em-
brace political crimes, such as ballot box
stuffing, repeating, etc., of which there were
twenty-two in a separate list, but only per-
petrators of crime against persons and property.
Referring to this list the Tribune says:"A full alphabetical list of these appoint-
ments has been before the public for nearly
two months, with quotations from papers that
support Mr. Cleveland for re-election authen-
tically more than three-fourths of the
charges, and accompanied by the Tribune's
promises to correct any and all errors. But
no correction has been asked for and made."For a self-styled civil-service reform ad-
ministration this is remarkable. It shows that
the worst element in the Democratic party is
at the front, and that the President has not
even done as well as he might among mem-
bers of his own party in making appoint-
ments. It is no excuse to say he has been
deceived in regard to these men. If he has
been deceived, it argues rascally advisers,
and he has no business to have such advisers,
nor keep men in his Cabinet who have.
There are enough men not criminals in the
Democratic party to fill the offices.If the Indianapolis News is doubtful of the
truthfulness of this quotation from the London
Spectator—"Grover Cleveland has done more to ad-
vance the cause of free trade than any Prime
Minister of England has ever done"—It should consult the Hartford Courant. The
Hartford Courant is good authority, and it
says in reply to the New York Evening Post's
assertion, that "nobody pretends he ever saw
the passage which purports to come from the
London Spectator"—"Why, bless your ignorant eyes, the Courant
copied that from the Spectator itself as
soon as it appeared, and set it going, and
we've got the copy of the Spectator still in the
office."As to another disputed English quotation,
stated to be from the London Times—"The only time that England can use an
Irishman is when he emigrates to America
and votes for free trade"—Ben Butterworth says he read it in the
London Times several years ago. Mr. But-
terworth's statement is probably quite as good as
the bumptious denials of those who seek to
avoid the force of the English endorsement of
the Cleveland-Democratic free-trade crusade in
the United States.The Republican candidate is evidently pos-
sessed of the idea that all economic principles
are "mere theories," for he says that those
who believe in tariff reform are students of
"maxims and not of the markets."—New
York Times.General Harrison said nothing of the kind,
and the Times knows it. What he did say
was, that those who teach that the customs
duty is added to the price of the domestic and
imported article alike, were "students of

maxims and not of the markets." It is not
an indication either of candor or strength to
deliberately and purposely misquote one
whose position you propose to combat. The
Times ought to be ashamed of garbling in
order to make its point.

THE opponents of protection find it neces-
sary, in support of their position, to assert
that the condition of American workmen
is no better, if as good, as that of the British.
Every person with a grain of sense and half a
grain of honesty knows this is not true, and
it is an insult to American workmen to as-
sert it. There are mountains of evidence to
disprove it. Mr. T. C. Crawford, the well-
known correspondent, who has just returned
from a two-years' stay abroad, says:"I have been in every country of Europe
except Spain and Russia. I have been from
half a dozen to a dozen times through Hol-
land, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy.
There is no nation in Europe with the
amount of pauperism that you find in Eng-
land."The Rev. Stafford Brooks, in a sermon de-
livered in Bloomsbury Chapel, London, Dec.
9, 1883, said:"There is nowhere else in the Christian
world such a mass of wretchedness, squalor
and degradation as in England. There is no
place where for many, many years the law
has been so completely on the side of rank,
power and wealth, for against poverty, weak-
ness and ignorance."Yet the advocates of free trade point to the
condition of British workmen as proof that
American workmen would be better off under
that system than they are under protection.THE report of the president of the German
commission to the United States Centennial
Exposition said:"The present condition of American manu-
factures shows the fact that the free-trade
doctrine that the productions of a country are
raised in price by protective duties."The report of the president of the French
commission said:"Under the shelter of a protective system
the people of the United States have organ-
ized a vast manufacturing empire, which rivals that
of England in cheapness."But, of course, these gentlemen, trained in
political history and economy, do not know
anything when compared with Bynum and
Henry Watterson. Mr. Bynum can't make an
accurate statement to save his life, and Mr.
Watterson is merely a picturesque flounderer
"between the sherry and champagne."

THE New York Times says:

"Nobody teaches that the full amount of
the duty is added to the price of the pro-
tected domestic product."Grover Cleveland, in his letter of accept-
ance, said:"I suppose that it is needless to explain that
all these duties and assessments are added to
the price of the articles upon which they are
levied. I suppose, too, it is well under-
stood that the effect of this tariff taxation is
not limited to the consumers of imported arti-
cles, but that the duties imposed upon such
articles permit a corresponding increase in
price to be laid upon domestic productions of
the same kind."The Times supports Mr. Cleveland. Which
is which? Which or who knows what he
is talking about!THE United States has never known so
prosperous an era as the decade between 1870
and 1880.—New York Times.In his message to Congress, Dec. 8,
1857, nearly the close of this "prosperous"
era, President Buchanan said:"In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all
the productions and in all the elements of
trade and commerce, our manufacturing en-
gines, our public works retarded, our private enter-
prises of different kinds abandoned, and thou-
sands of useful laborers thrown out of em-
ployment and reduced to want."A great many people, begging the Times's
pardon, will vote this year so as to prevent a
recurrence of this "prosperous era."ALL Democrats had better drop the Maine
election. Some of them have sense enough
to understand what it means. Here are a few
remarks:"There are but few redeeming features in
to-night's resume of the situation."—Cincin-
nati Enquirer."There is nothing whatever in the Maine
election to console Democratic managers."—
New York Sun."I have got enough of Maine to last me a
lifetime."—Bill Springer.

"So say we all of us."—Henry Watterson.

PENSION COMMISSIONER BLACK is a bold
reformer in one respect, at least. He appoint-
ed his mother-in-law to office in November,
1885, and has promoted her three times since,
her present salary being \$1,000. Give him
the credit of being a good son-in-law.Cleveland's Speech to Irish-Americans.
General Harrison's little speech to the Irish-
Americans is receiving a great deal of praise for
its well-considered and happily-expressed
thoughts. It came from the heart, as well as
the head, and seemed to capture the affections,
as well as the judgments, of those to whom it
was addressed. If a delegation of Irish-Americans
should visit President Cleveland and deliver an
address calling for a response, we can imagine
him, with the cyclopaedia in the back-ground,
saying:My Friends and Fellow-citizens—I thank you
for this visit. In your double ca-
pacity of Irish-Americans you represent in some
sense both Ireland and America. The former,
as I understand, is an island, while the latter,
we all know, is a continent. Ireland is bounded
on three sides by the Atlantic ocean and on the
fourth by the channel which separates it from
England. It is divided into four provinces and
thirty-two counties, and there was a time when
it contained an area of 32,500 square miles and
a population of about 5,000,000. It is now
being steadily reduced by emigration. The
total number of emigrants who left Ireland from
May 1, 1851, to Dec. 31, 1885, was 3,114,496.
In your other capacity, as Americans, you represent
a free republic, consisting of thirty-eight States
and eight Territories, every one of which contains
a large amount of land and a constantly increas-
ing population. Our beloved country is bounded
north by British America, east and west by
the oceans, commonly called Atlantic and Pa-
cific, and on the south by the Gulf and our sister
republic of Mexico. Our form of government
is a federal republic, and our constitution
guarantees to every citizen the right of private
property. Some have thought that the President
should be ineligible to re-election, but I am not
of that opinion. I am very sure he did not use
the people should not be restricted in their
choice of President, and if they think their hap-
piness and welfare require the re-election of a
President to a second term, I can see no just or
reasonable ground for denying them this privi-
lege. The office is one of grand, gloomy and
peculiar responsibility. It is doubtful if any of
our predecessors ever realized this fact in its
full extent. During my incumbency of the office
I have consecrated myself to its duties in a
spirit of complete self-sacrifice, which I hope
you, as Irish-Americans, will try and appreciate,
and also mention to your friends. Public office
is a public trust, and it is a condition that con-
fronts us, not a theory."The Sad Republican Chronicle is doing some
excellent cartoon work for the Republican cause.
This statement is boldly made, notwithstanding
the fact that the cartoons in question are doubt-

less regarded by the esteemed Harper's Weekly
and New York Post as vile personal attacks on
the sacred Cleveland.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.
Please answer in your Weekly the following:
A person's business calling him from place to
place makes his home in a township and precludes
sixty days before an election. He has no one to
look after but himself. Is that person honestly
eligible to vote?A SUBSCRIBER.
CASSON, Boone County, Sept. 15.Not unless he intends to make it his place of
residence. The intent and the fact go together
to make a residence in law.

GEN. HARRISON ON THE IRISH.

Complete Denials of William Condon's Roar-
back Respecting One of His Speeches.

Bloomington (Ill.) Post-Examiner, Aug. 9.

The Bulletin of yesterday publishes the state-
ment of a number of persons as to what General
Harrison said in his speech in this city in 1876.
Most of these simply speak of what they heard
Mr. Condon say, and do not claim to have heard
General Harrison. We give below the state-
ments in their own language of a number of
well-known citizens who were present and heard
General Harrison through, and whose testimony
positively contradicts Mr. Condon.As we have said before, the charge brought
by Mr. Condon at this late date seems almost too
ridiculous to merit serious attention. In the
midst of a heated and desperate political cam-
paign, when the two parties were on the alert
for any possible advantage, Mr. Condon hears
General Harrison use language which would
have caused the defeat of his party in this city,
and probably in this country, had it been pub-
lished, and yet no paper, Republican or Demo-
cratic, of that time mentions it. It was never
repeated from the stump by any Democrat in
this section. It was kept as a sort of confiden-
tial secret among the friends of General Harrison,
until General Harrison was nominated for President.If this story is not deemed too utterly ridi-
culous to need answering, we submit the follow-
ing:Luke Nevins—I was there from the first to the
last of General Harrison's speech in Durley
Hall, and heard him say nothing of the kind.
There was no interruption except by one Irishman and one
American, both Democrats. In each instance
he went on with his speech as soon as the dis-
turbance was removed, and paid no attention to
them whatever. His speech was argumentative
and logical, and such as every sensible Demo-
crat could listen to without taking offense. I
said that I am not a Democrat, but I am an
Irishman, and I am as jealous of the rights and honor of my
people as Mr. Condon, and would be as quick to
notice and resent an insult to them as he. If
General Harrison had used the language which
Mr. Condon attributes to him, I would not have
waited till he was nominated for President be-
fore publicly denouncing him for it.Ed. McGinnis—I attended the meeting in this
city in 1876 at which General Harrison spoke,
and I am sure he did not make use of the ex-
pression attributed to him by Mr. Wm. Condon.
Mr. Condon's speech was not in the Bulletin
at that time, and I am sure that Mr. Condon
did not, in that speech, use any language which
was at all like the language Mr. Condon now says
General Harrison used. I have always taken an
active part in every movement for the benefit of
the Irish people, and I would be as ready and
anxious as Mr. Condon is to resent any insult to
Irishmen.Ira Lackey—I have known General Harrison
all my life, personally. I always go to hear him
speak when I have an opportunity, and listen to
him with great interest. I heard him here in 1876
and I have no hesitation in saying that the lan-
guage he did not utter one word to which an
Irishman or a citizen of any other nationality
could take offense. General Harrison is not
a man who has much to say in the Bulletin
that kind of a man. He has much to say to the
people, but there was no occasion for his uttering
such language, and besides I know he never
said it. It is all bosh.John B. Keefe—General Harrison in 1876,
and if he had certainly have remembered it.
I have never heard such a thing mentioned
until it was mentioned in the Bulletin a few
days ago. It is the thinnest campaign
story that has been started thus far this year.Chas. W. G. Boyce—if he had said any such
words I should have remembered it. I have
known him throughout his speech. He said nothing
of the kind. The truth is that he made a very
temperate speech, and impressed me as being a
dignified gentleman.Judge Tipton—I heard General Harrison's
speech at Durley Hall in 1876, but the first im-
pression I had was that he insulted my race in
that speech. I got recently from Mr. Condon
a copy of his speech, and I found that he was
at that time a candidate for Congress, and
was being promised the support of a number of
Irish-Americans in this city, and had any such
language as Mr. Condon attributes to him, I
certainly should have noticed it, and would have
heard of it before the election. But, as I said,
this is the first time I have heard of it, and I
am sure that such language was used. The tone of
his speech was dignified and manly.B. J. Keefe—General Harrison's
speech, but heard no such language as Mr. Con-
don attributes to him, or anything that could
be tortured into it. I remember the speech
well. It was a most temperate speech, and
certainly as free from anything like abuse as
any speech I ever heard. General Harrison was
interrupted once or twice, but he stopped in
the middle of the sentence, and resumed his
argument without any show of temper on
that account.Col. John Reed—I was on the committee of
reception to General Harrison when he was in
Bloomington in 1876, and sat near him during
the entire speech. There was no question put
to him by anyone, as represented by Mr. Con-
don, and he did not utter one word to which an
Irishman or a citizen of any other nationality
could take offense. The speech was a most
temperate reference to the Irish nationality for
the part they took in the war, and there was
no such answer by General Harrison as
Mr. Condon states. The speech was free
from abuse, and was remarkable as a logical,
clear and dignified effort; and such was the
general comment at the time. Had he made use
of the language which Mr. Condon says he used,
there would have been a great commotion and no
end of comment over it at the time and from that
day to this. On the contrary, I never heard
the remark that he had said anything of the
kind, and I am sure that he did not say it.
The nationality until I read what Mr. Condon said
in the Bulletin yesterday.Capt. J. P. Bentley—I remember hearing the
speech, and I am sure that there was a distur-
bance created by a drunken man, but heard no
abusive language from General Harrison.Mr. H. Newton—I heard every word General
Harrison said. His speech was as dignified and
temperate in tone as I ever heard in a political
campaign. He abused no one.Ex-Mayor B. F. Funk—I have no recollection
of any abusive language being used by Gen-
eral Harrison as Mr. Condon speaks of, though I
heard his speech through. A drunken man cre-
ated some disturbance, and I, with others,
helped to restore order. General Harrison paid
no attention to it. His speech was argu-
mentative and not abusive.Frank Russell—I never heard Harrison make
any such remarks. Never heard before that he
had been charged with making them. It cer-
tainly would have raised a row, but there was
no Irish riot at that time.Mr. G. H. Reed—I came down from Lexington
to hear General Harrison. Heard him through-
out. During the speech some man jumped up
and commenced talking. I went to the door
and called out, "Put him out." A Lincoln
boy, as I was told, jerked him down, and there
was about to be a fuss, when General McNulta
stepped off the stage and quieted matters down,
and apologized to those round him for the man's
conduct. Afterward some other man spoke out
from the audience to General Harrison, and
there was some disturbance. But General Har-
rison took no notice of it, and went on with his
speech. I did not think there was abuse of any
body in the speech. It was dignified, and free
from abuse.T. C. Kerrick—I heard General Harrison's
speech made here in November, 1876, was near
the speaker and am certain that nothing he said
was abusive of any race. His speech was in the
language, with reference to Irishmen which has
been attributed to him by Mr. Condon. I heard
the speech from first to last. I remember
that during the time General Harrison was
speaking some confusion was caused by
persons in the audience. I was quite near the
speaker and was also near one of those persons
who caused the confusion. He was a man who, in
his better days and when sober, was highly esteem-
ed here. On that occasion he was intoxicated,
and he abused and insulted the Irish people, and
I could hear but little of what he was saying or
whom he was addressing. He was removed from
the room. The other disturbance was made by a
man who came in at the back of the hall, and
I could hear but little of what he was saying.
The hall was crowded to overflowing, many
standing up. On the occasion of both these in-
terruptions General Harrison continued his speech
and simply preserved a dignified silence,
and when the confusion subsided resumed his
argument precisely where he left off, without
any allusion whatever to the disturbance or its
cause. I know Mr. Condon well. No doubt he
now thinks he heard the language he spoke of,
but I am positive that nothing of the kind was
said.

GETTING IN A TIGHT PLACE.

The President's Efforts to Make Capital
Out of International Questions.The Senate Refuses to Reconsider the Vote
Passing the Chinese Restriction Bill, and
It Now Goes to the Chief Executive.Another Illustration of Democracy's
Tender Regard for Workingmen.The Democrats in Congress Are Still on the
Defensive, and Republican Strategy Is
Likely to Keep Them in That Position.

THE CHINESE BILL.

The Senate Refuses to Reconsider Its Action,
and Sends the Measure to the President.WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—In his effort to make
party capital out of our international difficulties,
the President has got himself into a very
tight place. The passage of the Chinese exclu-
sion bill, to day, in the Senate, has placed that
troublesome matter entirely in the hands of the
chief executive. Having given his approval to
this extreme measure, he cannot consistently
refuse to sign it, and yet there are quite a num-
ber of Pacific slope Congressmen who express
considerable doubt as to whether the bill will be
approved. At the State Department there is no
doubt expressed as to the condition of the
treaty. They say that the treaty has not been
rejected; that, in fact, it has not been acted
upon in any way. The passage of the bill to-
day was owing to a change of base on the part
of Senator Stockbridge. On Friday he voted
for reconsideration, and to-day he turned around
and voted against the motion of Senator Blair.
As the motion was lost but by one vote, it would
have been carried had Senator Stockbridge held
to his action of Friday. The refusal of the Sen-
ator to reconsider came quite as a surprise.
While it was generally admitted that the vote
would be a close one, yet Mr. Sherman's speech
was expected to save the Senate from such
hasty action when in possession of the positive
assurance of the State Department that the
Chinese government had not, as yet, had time
to consider the treaty, much less reject it.

DEMOCRACY AND THE WORKERS.

The House Gives Another Exhibition of Its
Regard for Workingmen's Interests.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—It takes a mighty
lot of hardihood for Democrats who watch the
proceedings in Congress to claim that the Demo-
cratic party is the friend of the laboring man.
In many instances the Democrats in the present
House have shown plainly and a score of times
their opposition, covertly, to legislation in favor
of labor. The chairman of the committee on
labor to-day made an effort to have the 26th
amendment to the constitution passed, which
would have taken the power of coining money
from his committee. He introduced a resolution
to that effect, and Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee,
who is one of the least popular members of the
committee on ways and means, asked that
the resolution be referred to the committee
on rules, which he knows will not meet during
the session, there being but one member of the
committee on rules. The author of the resolu-
tion asked to have it referred to the committee
on labor, knowing that he himself would report
it back promptly. There was a strong fight
over the question, the Democrats almost to a
man, voting with McMillin, which meant
direct opposition to the interests of
the workmen. While the Republi-
cans voted solidly to have the
resolution referred to the committee on labor,
and therefore to have it adopted. There was a
dead-lock lasting over an hour, and in the
end the resolution failed. About
a dozen times in the last three months efforts
have been made to legislate for labor, and in
every instance they have been fought by Demo-
crats. The House has shown its regard for
the workmen, while the Republi-
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